THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

At $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid within the year.

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"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

VOL. XV. GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1831. NO. 32.

Sunday Schools.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Yesterday afternoon, the American Sunday School Union celebrated its seventh anniversary in the First Presbyterian Church, Washington Square, ALEXANDER HENRY, Esq. President of the Society, in the chair.

The church was crowded at an early hour, the centre pews below being chiefly occupied by members of the general assembly now in session, and the west gallery by the children of the sunday schools with their teachers. A large platform in front of the pulpit was occupied by the officers of the society and the speakers.

The Rev. ALBERT BARNES opened the meeting by reading the 100th psalm of Dr. Watts, which was sung by the children.

The Rev. Mr. PERRY, of the Baptist church in Spruce street, made a prayer.

A hymn, written for the occasion, was then sung by the children, in a most delightful style.

The TREASURER of the Society, PAUL BECK, jr. Esq. then read his annual report; by which we gathered that the receipts of the Union last year were about 74,875

Remaining on hand at the close of previous year	1,332
	76,207
The Managers had expended	76,029
Leaving a balance of	$178

Mr. PACKARD then read, in a very distinct manner, the annual report of the managers. In which a regret was expressed that many State Unions had made no returns, and others had not been sufficiently particular.

There has been an increase of about 40,366 scholars the last year, and the Union has issued quite its usual number of books.

The society has no property but its buildings in Chesnut st. (on which there is a mortgage of about $23,000) —and its books, presses, &c.; and to carry into operation its plans, it has been compelled to borrow $36,000.

Thanks were returned to the Rev. Dr. Milnor of New-York, for representing the society in England last year; and a just and enviable tribute was paid to the virtues of the late JOSHUA HAVEN, Esq.

In referring to the character of the books issued by the society, the report stated, that a committee consisting of Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Methodists, examined each, and the disapproval by any member condemned the whole book.

The society can without any increase of power, print four millions of pages per week; and with a week's notice can quadruple the amount.

It was stated as a reason for exertions in publishing Sunday school books, that *Volney's Ruins* had been stereotyped in New-England, and was sold cheap by the thousand. Invitations to write suitable books on American subjects, with American scenery, were given.

It was stated as fundamental systems of the Union—the universal education of the people, and the universal circulation of the bible.

The Rev. Dr. LIVINGSTON of the Crown st. church, then moved the adoption of the report, which was accordingly accepted.

Dr. REESE of the Methodist church, of N. Y. and connected with the Sunday School Union of that persuasion, addressed the meeting, enforcing a resolution that recommended harmony and co-operation. He spoke of the value of that strength arising from union, that would give Herculean powers to the society. The success of the union, Mr. R. observed, is not now doubtful. Time was when the motives of its friends were impugned; and the eloquence of the legislative hall and the influence of the public press were employed to point out sinister motives, while, like Stephen, its members asked the forgiveness of its enemies. Now the tongue that would anathematise the Sunday School Union, would be silenced by the voices of the thousand children of its charge, crying Hosannah to the Son of David. And the press that would attack it would be frowned into insignificance by an offended people.

"But," continued Mr. R. "though open and avowed enemies are now silent, yet there are secret foes.

They affect to desire Sunday schools, yet the American Sunday School Union is only disunion. They talk nothing can be done, because several denominations of christians are in the work. As well might our fathers have prophesied the failure of our revolutionary exertions, because Lafayette joined the cause. As well might Americans doubt of the success of liberty, because the French, the Greeks, and the Poles are exerting themselves to enjoy its blessings. Can we say that there is disunion, because many are united? This is not the argument of friends, but of disappointed pride.

I have, continued Mr. R. the honor of being an officer of the Sunday School Union, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We have our own Union.—Our labors are not confined to this section of the country, but are extended to the valley of the Mississippi; but, does any one suppose that we should fear the co-operation of others in the same cause? I disavow, as the representative of that body, any such feelings; and any such suspicion shows a want of acquaintance with the itinerant mode of operation of that church.

Our motives and our objects are the same; and this society will learn with pleasure, it will rejoice to hear, that two thousand children have been gathered in by the Methodist Union, where the American Sunday School Union has not yet reached; the Methodists have two thousand agents employed in forming Sunday schools, and whatever advantages you may gather, we may hope. May I not say to you then, "Let there be no strife between me and thee, between my herdsmen and thy herdsmen, for we be brethren." Is there not room enough for both our operations? There is room for *all;* and if every society had a Union, the American Sunday School Union would be, as now, the object of general attention and regard; and I would say, "go on," and so far as I have heard your plans of proceeding, I say, "go on in the name of the Lord."

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Mr. COOKMAN of the Methodist church of this city. We must defer his remarks, and those of the other speakers, until to-morrow. The meeting was addressed by Mr. TAPPAN of New-York, Rev. Mr. RIDGELY of this State, and Rev. Mr. SANFORD of the 2d Presbyterian church in this city.

The children then sung another hymn prepared for the occassion, and the society was dismissed.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

Speech of the King of France on Proroguing the Chambers.

"PEERS AND DEPUTIES: Eight months have passed, since in this hall, and in your presence, I accepted the throne to which I was called by the national wish, of which you were the organs, and swore 'faithfully to observe the Constitutional Charter, with the modifications expressed in the declaration of 7th August, 1830, to govern only by the laws, and according to the laws, to cause good and exact justice to be done to every one according to his right, and to act in all things solely with a view to the interest, the happiness, and the glory of the French people.' I told you then, that, profoundly sensible of the whole extent of the duties which this great act imposed on me, I was conscious that I should fulfil them, and that it was with entire conviction that I accepted the compact of alliance which was proposed to me.

I take pleasure in repeating to you those solemn words which I pronounced on the 9th of August, because they are at once the invariable rule of my conduct, and an expression of the principles according to which I desire to be judged by France and by prosperity.

Your session opened in the midst of great dangers. The dreadful conflict in which the nation had just defended its laws, its rights and its liberties, against an unjust aggression, had broken the bonds of power, and it was necessary to secure the maintenance of order by the re-establishment of authority and of the public force. France was covered in an instant with National Guards, spontaneously formed by the patriotic zeal of all the citizens, and organized by the authority of the government. That of Paris appeared firm and more numerous than ever, and this admirable institution offered us at the same time the means of stifling anarchy in the interior, and of repelling all foreign aggressions to which our national independence might have been exposed. At the same time with the National Guard, our brave army was recomposed, and France may now look upon it with pride. Never was the levy of our young soldiers effected with so much promptness and facility; and such is the patriotic ardor with which they are animated, that they are scarcely ranged under those banners—those glorious colors which retrace so many recollections dear to the country—when they can no longer be distinguished from our veterans, and at no time were the French troops better disciplined, and, I say it with confidence, animated by a better spirit than they are now.

The labors of great organization have not slackened the accomplishment of the promises of the charter.—Already the greater part have been realized by the laws which you have voted, and to which I have given my sanction. I have followed with solicitude the course of your important labors, the whole of which attests enlightened views, a zeal and a courage, which recommend to history the period which they have occupied.—France will not forget your devotion to the country in the moment of danger, and I shall always preserve the remembrance of the assistance which I have found in you when the wants of the state made it my duty to claim it.

The next session, I feel confident, will only continue your work by completing it, and preserving in it the character of that great event of July, which may secure for the future, by legal means, all the ameliorations which the country has a right to expect, and which may separate for ever the destinies of France from a dynasty excluded by the national will.

After the shock which the social body had undergone, it was difficult not to experience some new crisis, and we have passed through some very painful ones during your session; but, thanks to the constant efforts which you have made to second mine; thanks to the energetic devotedness of the population, to its patriotism, and to the indefatigable zeal of the National Guard, and of the troops of the line, all have passed through them happily; and if we have had to regret some afflicting disorders, at least the assent of the country applauded the intentions of the government. The internal peace of the kingdom has been gradually confirmed and the strength of the government has progressively increased in proportion as the reign of the laws resumed its empire, and as the public safety was consolidated. My government will continue to pursue with a firm step this course, in which you have so worthily supported it.

My Ministers have constantly acquainted you with the state of our diplomatic relations, and you have been informed of the circumstances which have determined me to make extraordinary armaments. Like me, you have recognised the necessity of them, and you will also participate in my sincere desire to see them speedily cease. The assurances which I receive from all quarters of the pacific disposition of foreign Powers, give me the hope that their armies and ours may soon be reduced to the proportions of the state of peace; but till the negotiations which are on foot have acquired the developement necessary to render the reduction possible, the attitude of France must be strong, and we must persevere in the measures which we have taken to make her respected, for peace is safe only with honor.

Our support, and the concurrence of the great powers of Europe, have secured the independence of Belgium, and its separation from Holland. If I have refused to yield to the wishes of the Belgic people, who offered me the crown for my second son, it is because I believed that the refusal was dictated by the interests of France as well as by those of Belgium itself. But the people have peculiar rights to our interests, and it is of importance to us that it should be happy and free."

The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours stood at each side of the throne. His Majesty remained nearly an hour in the Chamber. The President then read the prorogation, which was until the 15th of June next. The King, both in his way to the Chamber and on his return, was loudly cheered by the people.

POLAND.

In tracing the succession of military operations from the great battle of the 31st of March and 1st of April, in which the Poles obtained so glorious a victory, some embarrassment may be caused by the various reports of engagements and victories copied from the continental papers. Some of these do appear to be exaggerated, and others destitute of any other foundation than the success of the Poles in various slight engagements. Of this description is the account published in the Journal de Verviers, of a decisive battle on the 5th of April, in which the Poles took 15,000 prisoners and 42 pieces of cannon; and the other story of a decisive action on the 7th, announced in an article from Stutgardt, in which it is said that the Russians had lost [illegible] men and [illegible] guns. In the Warsaw State Gazette of the 11th April, there is no confirmation of these reports. It appears that from the 2d of April to the 7th, the Polish army continued to advance its outposts, sending out skirmishing parties, and to harass the enemy, with such success that almost hourly additions were made to the number of prisoners, guns and standards taken. On the 7th of April, the head quarters of Skrzynecki were fixed at Latowicz—the head quarters of the Russian General were fixed at Ryki, and the weather having become dry and the fields in a condition to admit of the movements of troops, a great battle was expected by the people of Warsaw.—On that day news arrived at Warsaw from the Polish head quarters that Skrzynecki was preparing to go after Diebitsch. On the 9th an important action took place between the Polish and Russian forces, of which a laconic account is given by the victorious Polish General. How large a portion of the main army of either side was engaged in the battle does not appear, but the number of prisoners, which was between three and four thousand, indicates a pretty general engagement.—About the same time a party of Poles crossed the Suroc at Wengrow and took four thousand prisoners, the *whole* of the Russian guards with some valuable magazines. The successes of the Poles are by no means unimportant, though the story of the terrible waste of life at which they were achieved, does not seem to be borne out by the more credible accounts.

A correspondent of the Commercial writes as follows from Paris, under date of the 20th ult:—

"M Perrier has disappointed us all. We did not think he had so much courage at the bottom. His spirit broke out in severe rebuke of the Duke of Fitzjames, but it is feared he there betrayed himself. He showed his colors too soon. He has pledged himself to what he may not be able to perform. The dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, and the determination expressed by the Ministers to rule with a strong hand, and severely to punish all disturbers, has raised their credit. He who respects himself, and shows a bold front, will be respected, for a time, at least, by others. Do not, however, be deceived—"The snake is scotched—not killed." The spirit of republicanism is gaining ground. It must, one day, and that not far off, sway France.—The agitators are fatigued for the moment; their attempts have been defeated; but the secret springs, though pressed down, are not broken; they will one day throw off the weight that now depresses them.—There are men high in the world's esteem—nay, one name higher in *your* esteem, than any other in the book of fame, which may yet be used as a banner round which to rally discontented spirits: I may be wrong; but much I mistake the man, and his ruling passion, the love of glory, and much am I deceived in my views of the future, if I do not yet have to record of him greater things than "eye hath seen, or ear heard." If the storm does rise, he will be the seeming director of its raging—while such spirits as the keen and fiery ones of Barrot, Manguin, Lamarque, and others, will, in reality, rule it. But you want not my speculations."

The Edinburgh Review, No. CV., received by the Napoleon, in an article on the Reform Bill, says:—"We will venture to predict that no such prospect of convulsion ever was before this country as will befall it, should this great measure of the Government be rejected by the interested exertions of the Borough party. In proportion to the union and delight which now prevail among all ranks and conditions of men in every quarter, will be the indignation of this exasperated people.—Over the possible consequences we gladly draw a veil."

Romantic.—The French *Journal du Loiret*, of the 7th April, gives an account of a remarkable attempt at suicide, which had just taken place in the city of Orleans. Two lovers, the lady 22, the gentleman 23 years of age, both very handsome and genteel, arrived there from Paris, with the design of putting an end to their lives. They passed a day together, seemingly happy, and in the evening took each a pistol, and discharged it at the same time against the forehead. The young man was killed on the spot. From some unascertained cause, the ball of the lady's pistol did not fracture her skull, and her wound proved slight. She could assign no other cause for the proceeding than mutual *ennui*. The names of the parties are mentioned.

Various Matters.

Wednesday the 22d day of February 1832, will complete one hundred years since George Washington was born.—A writer in the Boston Centinel suggests, that the religious services of our Sunday previous, Feb. 19, "be devoted throughout our whole country, to a review of the Life and Character of Washington, in connection with the wonderful display of God's Providence towards this country."

Among the many advantages of the U. S. Bank, we give the following, copied from the American Sentinel:

Not long ago a considerable sum of money was saved, in this city, from the evasion of a delinquent officer, by the prompt and gratuitous interference of the Bank of the U. States. If we are not misinformed, the non-payment of Indian subsidies, which might have provoked hostilities, and would certainly have caused trouble and discredit to the government, was prevented by the Bank voluntarily advancing the money due by treaty, but accidentally not provided for this year in the appropriations of Congress. We are also well assured, that the American squadron in the Mediterranean would have been without pay lately, owing to accidental improvidence, had not the Bank of the U. States advanced the large sum necessary to prevent the protest of the squadron-agent's drafts.

It is asserted on good authority, that the richest and most experienced banker of the U. States has declared that coin would not be the currency of this country for three months, without the Bank of the U. States.

SOMETHING LIKE BACKING OUT,

ON THE PART OF DUFF.

From the U. S. Telegraph, May 23.

At the late *Jackson* meeting a proposition was made to *re-consider* the vote and resolution approving of the character and conduct of Mr. Calhoun. The Globe of this morning says: "Possibly he (the Intelligencer,) counts as anti-Jackson the few shrill cries that tried to utter a double sound, upon the resolution nominating Mr. Calhoun.—The friends of the President never count those on his side who talk with a *double voice.*" Are we to understand by this, that none who approve the character and conduct of John C. Calhoun, are to be considered as friends of Gen. Jackson? If they are to be denounced, proscribed, and persecuted in the name of the President, it is proper that they should know it. It certainly cannot be expected of Mr. Calhoun and his friends, that they are to support the re-election of Gen. Jackson, for the good of a party who avow an intention to use the power and patronage of the Government to vilify and persecute them? Or, is the article in the Globe intended for the *benefit* of those Clerks who dared, in the face of the great Globe itself, to speak as freemen!

The newspapers have lately put to death two worthy gentlemen who made a considerable figure in the last Congress—Col. CROCKETT, of Tennessee, and Mr. CHILTON, of Kentucky. At the latest accounts we have of them, they were both well enough to be engaged in the very arduous task of canvassing their respective districts for re-election to Congress, in which laudable labor they are opposed with great zeal by most violent supporters of the present Administration.

Nat. Int.

A young man who taught school in Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, was lately hoaxed by a traveller who told him of a rich old man in Ohio, who had a daughter, half Indian, and that he would give a barrel of dollars to any white man who would marry her. He wrote a letter to the old gentleman, which was answered by a young man in the secret, and the schoolmaster visited Ohio, was introduced to an elderly man, and after midnight informed of the joke, which sent him home with a heavy heart.

The Portsmouth (Ohio) Courier reprehends in strong terms the practice of sending gunpowder in some of the Western Steamboats, disguised as other goods, and relates a circumstance that ought to induce more caution in the shipment hereafter. It appears that in opening the goods belonging to the Gleaner, of Portsmouth, which boat had taken fire, a quantity of gunpowder concealed in boxes, and resembling dry-goods, was discovered.

"A year or two since, the officers of the Phœbus, at Wheeling, were obliged to put some goods on the guards near the boilers. One of the boxes thus placed, on being opened at Cincinnati, was found to contain several kegs of that dangerous article, which had withstood the sparks and heat of the furnace the whole trip down. In the case of the Gleaner, the hazard to the boat, and all on board, to the number of 150 persons, and as many on shore, was, if possible, still more imminent. An explosion would have presented a scene of indescribable horror and suffering, appalling to the imagination on its mere conception. The reckless folly of the fellow in *Philadelphia* who packed the powder in that manner approaches so nearly to villainy that we can scarcely refrain from applying that term to his conduct. Why is this risque of life and property so continually incurred. Merely to enable the dealers to realize a paltry profit, instead of paying a small additional freight, if the article were honestly transported. The practice should be put down; and we know of no better mode than for all the insurance companies to except powder in their policies, and for laws to be passed annexing heavy penalties against its transportation by steamboats."

A child who was lost twenty years since, on Philip River, N. S. when 4 years old, has recently been discovered by his parents, among a party of Indians. His manners are Indian. He has been put to school.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

THE INDIANS.

We notice in a late number of the Cherokee Phœnix, a beautiful poem from the pen of a lady of Boston, in reference to the melancholy fate of the red men. The following is the conclusion of the appeal of a "Cherokee Mother."

"Ye call us brethren. When ye mark
The grass upon our thresholds grown,
Our hearth stone cold, our casements dark,
Our fated race like shadows flown,
Amid your mirth, your festive songs,
Will no remorseful muse lower!
No memory of the Indian's wrongs
Rise darkly o'er your musing hour?
Will a crush'd nation's deep despair,
Your broken faith, our tear-wet sod,
The babe's appeal, the chieftain's prayer,
Find no memorial with our God!

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the *Gettysburg & Black's Tavern Turnpike Company*, will take notice, that an Election will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 21st day of June next*, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, One Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year. By order,
DAVID WILLS, *Sec'y.*
May 24. tc
(Franklin Repository.)

TEMPERANCE.

A Meeting of the "Fairfield Temperance Society," will be held at the Presbyterian Church in Millers-Town, on the *4th day of June next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M. It is expected an Address will be delivered on the occasion. Ladies and Gentlemen disposed to promote the cause of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend.
JOHN McKESSON, *Sec'y.*
May 24. tm

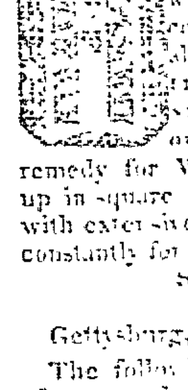
LOOK OUT!

I DO respectfully inform the Public generally, that I have just received
A FRESH SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE
GOODS,
which I offer on pleasing terms for Cash and Country Produce. ☞My Stock consists of
British Dry Goods, Domestics, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Shoes, &c.
I have also on hand, a fine supply of
LUMBER,
THOMAS J. COOPER.
Gettysburg, May 24. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 20th day of August next*, on the premises,
The undivided Sixth part of A LOT OF GROUND,
Situated in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of David Nickel, John Collins and others, containing 28 Acres.——Also,
A Lot of Ground.
In the Town of Heidlersburg, Adams county, containing ¼ of an Acre. To be sold as the Estate of *Arthur Nickel*, deceased.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the first described lot, and at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the last, when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by
WM. NICKEL, *Adm'r.*
By the Court.
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
May 24. ts

GARLEGANT'S
Balsam of Health.



THE subscriber has just received from the proprietor, John S. Miller, Frederick, Md. a supply of Garlegant's celebrated Balsam of Health, a remedy extensively used in most parts of Europe and the United States, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, and many other diseases which proceed from a morbid condition of the stomach. It is also highly recommended in [illegible], Nervous Fevers, Lowness of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, and as a sovereign remedy for WORMS, &c. It is neatly put up in square half pint bottles, accompanied with extensive directions for its use. It is constantly for sale at the Drug store [illegible]
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Druggist and Apothecary.
Gettysburg, May [illegible]. [illegible]
The following is among many certificates of cure performed by this medicine:
Dear Sir—I lately used your Balsam of Health. For [illegible] fixed pain in my side [illegible] to costiveness accompanied with [illegible] or less. I accordingly bought a bottle of your Balsam, of your agent in Hagerstown, and found it relieved me very much. [illegible] cured the 2d bottle, [illegible] and since then I enjoy perfect health again; and I do recommend [illegible] to those that are afflicted in the same way.
Respectfully yours,
JAMES FLAMING.
Near Leitersburg, Washington co. Md.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the account of Peter and Daniel Mickley, Executors of the Estate of Martin Mickley, deceased, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 31st day of May inst.*
JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*
May 10. 3t

TRY YOUR LUCK!

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

THE ELEVENTH CLASS OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
WILL BE DRAWN ON
Saturday the 4th of June.
54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.
SCHEME.

1 prize of	$15,000	46	50
1	5,000	138	30
1	2,500	92	20
1	1,156	92	15
2	1,000	920	10
20	500	8280	5
30	100		

Tickets, $5, Halves, $2 50,
Other Shares in proportion.
FOR SALE AT
CLARKSON'S.
Gettysburg, May 24. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 10,
19 11 42 37 41 53 33 47 51

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAIL-ROAD.

Notice to Road-makers and Bridge-builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this place from the 1st to the 10th of June next, for the graduation of that part of the Rail Road commencing at a point about two miles east of Ridgeville, and extending to Mr. Ijam's Mills on Bush Creek, near New-Market, embracing a distance of ten miles; and also for the necessary masonry thereon.
Between those days the subscriber will furnish those who may be disposed to contract with such information as they may desire respecting the work. Proposers are earnestly invited to examine carefully the ground to be graduated and the quarries to be used, so that they may bid understandingly—Proper attention to this invitation may prevent much difficulty, if not loss, in the execution of the work. Ardent spirits must be excluded from the road. This line will be divided into convenient sections. The country is as healthy, perhaps, as any part of the United States Recommendations for temperance, integrity and capability, will be expected to accompany each proposal.
By order of the President and Directors,
CASPER W. WEVER,
Supdt. Gradn. & Masonry
Frederick, May 21. 3t

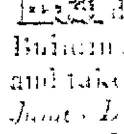
Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE FARM, formerly the Property of Col. RICHARD BROWN, situate in Straban township, Adams county, on the Conowago creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The Tract contains
330 ACRES,
more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which are a two story

Brick HOUSE,
BANK BARN, &c.
The Property will be shewn by the Tenant, on the premises. ☞For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. M'PHERSON, Gettysburg.
March 15. tf

ADJOURNED *Sheriff's Sale.*

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 21st inst.*, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg,
A Tract of Land.
Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Grove, Daniel Mickley and others, containing [illegible] Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two story



Log Dwelling-house,
double Log Barn, and other Out Buildings, with an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *James Lord.*
WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, May [illegible] } ts

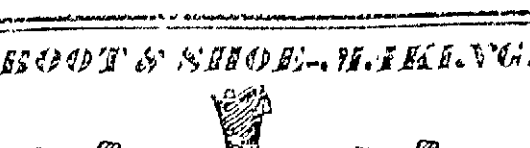
LAST NOTICE.

BEING determined to have my Books settled without delay, I now request for the last time all those who know themselves indebted to me by Note to settle the same, and those having open accounts to call and settle the same, by Note or otherwise, by the *1st of June next.*
J. B. DANNER.
Gettysburg, May 17. 3t

TO PRINTERS.

The "Wheeling Compiler" ESTABLISHMENT,
[illegible] render the situation a favorable one for a permanent location.
May 17. 3t

BOOT & SHOE-MAKING.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the Shop, in West York-street, lately occupied by Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, and that he is prepared to manufacture
Boots & Shoes
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
in a neat, workmanlike manner; and that he will constantly keep on hand, a supply of READY MADE WORK, which he will warrant to be as good & cheap as can be had in any other Shop in the place.
☞As he is a complete hand for making *LADIES' SHOES*, and just from the City of Baltimore, he will ensure such work done in the most fashionable and durable manner.
DAVID SOMERS.
Gettysburg, April 5. 2m

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS TAKEN
THAT OLD

Tavern Stand,
formerly occupied by Geo. Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, 3 miles from Gettysburg, and 24 from York.
Having provided himself with every accommodation for Travellers, Waggoners, and Drovers, he invites those who travel that way, to give him a call, and judge whether his entertainment and charges do not justify the invitation. ROBERT TAYLOR.
April 26. tf
N. B. Persons indebted to me, are requested to call on M. M'CLEAN, Esq. in whose hands I have placed my books, and make *immediate* settlement. R. T.

EAGLE HOTEL.

PHILIP HEAGY,
RESPECTFULLY informs his old Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he has taken that
WELL KNOWN TAVERN STAND,
THE EAGLE HOTEL,
situate on the corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, formerly occupied by B. GILBERT, Esq. The house is large and convenient. His Bar is well stocked with the best of Liquors; and his Table will always be furnished with the best the Market can afford. The Stabling is good and roomy, and attended by an attentive Hostler. ☞Travellers and others are assured, that he will use every exertion in his power to render both Man and Horse comfortable.
Gettysburg, April 12. tf

MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have taken the well-known Establishment on Middle-creek, owned by the Rev. D. Pfoutz, where they will, with promptness,
Card Wool into Rolls,
OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO
Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets, and Flannels,
at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner
For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 10th of May, at the following places, viz:
Henry Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban township; C. Barnitz's Store, in Millers-Town; Mr. Gardner's, at Mack's Mill; Mr. Lambert's, at Delaplane's Tavern near Taneytown; Eline's Store, near Null's Mill; Captain Slass's; Crapster's Tavern, in Taneytown; Michael Reever's, at Null's Mill; George Witt's, at Sell's Mill; Corell's Tavern, at the Monocacy Bridge; Boucher's Store, in Emmittsburg; Black's Mill, on Rock-creek; Harbaugh's Tavern, near Gettysburg; Ash's Tavern, and Danner's & Ziegler's Store, in Gettysburg, where they will attend once in every two weeks to receive and deliver work.
N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions, to their Wool and Stuffs, to prevent mistakes.
☞Price of Carding and Manufacturing as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood.
SAMUEL ARTHUR,
LEVI GRIBBLE.
April 19. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,

A House & Lot,
In North Baltimore-street, occupied at present by Mrs. Dill. For terms, &c. apply to the Subscriber.
JOHN GILBERT.
Gettysburg, April 12. tf

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and
Entirely New Stock of GOODS,
which he is now opening at the house of the late John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased, situate on the south-west corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEEN'S & GLASSWARE,
Looking-Glasses, &
LIQUORS.
(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)
A personal appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods, and Elegant Assortment, will be an inducement for them to purchase.——
"Look before you leap!"
The Public's humble servant,
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.
Gettysburg, April 19. tf

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—
The Court Grant a Rule,
On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of
VALENTINE STEAR,
deceased, to wit: John Stear, Michael Stear, Polly, intermarried with Henry Stonebraker, Jacob, (now deceased, leaving minors, Elias, Jesse and Jonas Stear,) Susanna, intermarried with John Yagerline, Molly, intermarried with Henry Bushman, and Catharine Stear: to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *thirty-first day of May inst.* to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
May 3. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.
On motion—
The Court Grant a Rule,
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF
WILLIAM HAMILTON,
late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Magdalena, (widow) and children, John Hamilton, Jane, intermarried with James Black, Margaret, intermarried with David Hamilton, Esq. William Hamilton, Joseph Hamilton, Enoch Hamilton, Jas. Hamilton, George Hamilton, David Hamilton, and Jesse Hamilton, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Tuesday the 31st day of May next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
April 26. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the first day of March, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—
The Court Grant a Rule,
ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF
DAVID RIFE,
deceased, to wit:—Catharine, John, Polly, Marks, Andrew, Susanna, and David Rife, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Tuesday the thirty-first day of May next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
May [illegible]. tc

SHOEMAKERS,

CALL AT
CLARKSON'S,
And see a very handsome [illegible] Assortment of the Newest Fashioned
LASTS,
JUST RECEIVED.
Nov. 2[illegible]. tf

All kinds of Letter-Press PRINTING.

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the Adams Sentinel.

NO FICTION!

DANNER & ZIEGLER,
HAVE just returned from the Cities with the most
☞SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
that has ever been brought to this place, comprising every article of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, China, Glass and Queensware,
Leghorn Flats, and with extra crown Bolivars, Dunstable, Straw and Gimp Bonnets, & Navarinos,
Sugar, Coffee & Molasses,
LOWER than they can possibly be sold by any other house, *(i. e.)* making a fair profit on the same;
Straw & Palm-leaf Hats,
FOR GENTLEMEN.
☞They are determined to sell Goods LOWER than they have ever been offered by any House in this place, let others do as they please: therefore, they invite the Public to "LOOK" and then "LEAP" into the Store of DANNER & ZIEGLER, where they may rest assured of having good ground to leap upon, and of saving "three-pence"—which is no trifle.
Gettysburg, April 26. tf

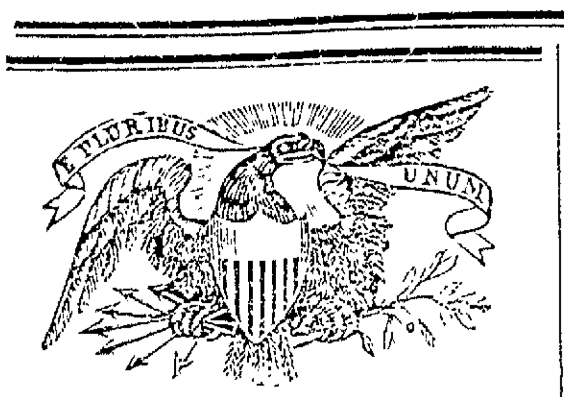
NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,
TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the thirty-first day of May next*, to wit:
The account of William Heller and John Tauser, Administrators of the estate of John Bush, deceased.
The account of Charles F. Keener, Esq. Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Jane Thompson, deceased.
The account of Joseph Clunk, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of John Norbeck, deceased.
The final account of Andrew Sheely, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Ebert, deceased.
The supplemental account of Jacob Diehl, Administrator of the estate of George Parr, deceased.
The account of Jacob Cover, Administrator of the estate of David Newman, deceased.
The account of Andrew B. Miller, Administrator of the estate of Michael Miller, deceased.
The account of John Smith, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Adams, deceased.
The account of John Marshall, Administrator of the estate of Mary Conrad, deceased.
The account of Philip Heagy, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Bonner, deceased.
The account of Samuel B. Wright and John Rex, Administrators of the estate of Frederick Eicholtz, deceased.
The account of Bernard Allaweldt and Tobias Kepner, Administrators of the estate of Bernard Allaweldt, dec'd.
The account of William Walker, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Walker, deceased.
The account of John Wierman and Wm. C. Wierman, Administrators of the estate of Isaac Pearson, deceased.
The account of George Brown, Administrator of the estate of Mary Overholtzer, deceased.
The final account of Harman Wierman, Administrator of the estate of Sally Wierman, deceased.
The account of Luther H. Skinner, Esq. one of the Administrators of the estate of John F. Melsheimer, dec'd.
The account of Noel Formwaldt, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Formwalt, deceased.
The account of Adam Wert, Administrator of the estate of David Wert, deceased.
The account of Nancy Winrott, acting Executrix of the estate of John Winrott, deceased.
The account of Nicholas B. Shriver, Administrator of the estate of John Bomgartner, deceased.
The account of Anthony Deardorff, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of John Graft, deceased.
ALSO,
The Guardianship account of David Wills, Esq. Guardian of Margaret F. Stewart.
The Guardianship account of Jacob Diehl, Guardian of Eve Ebert, and others.
The Guardianship account of Joseph [illegible] and [illegible], Administrators of [illegible], who was Guardian of [illegible] and Jacob Hollinger, minor children of John Hollinger, deceased.
The Guardianship account of Geo. [illegible] Guardian of Elizabeth and Nicholas [illegible].
JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*
Register's Office, Gettysburg, [illegible] } 4t

J. B. DANNER,

[illegible]
SILVER PLATING.
[illegible]
☞ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.
Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

NewspaperARCHIVE.com



ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, June 7.

We mentioned, last week, that Jacob Cassle was chosen a Delegate, from this District, to the Anti-masonic National Convention. It should have been JACOB CASSAT. The error was in the Harrisburg paper, from which we copied.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which has been in session for a week or two past, in Philadelphia, has settled the controversy which has existed in the Presbytery of Philadelphia for some time past, relative to the orthodoxy of the Rev. A. BARNES. The Presbytery having decided against him, he appealed to the General Assembly. In that body, the whole matter was submitted to a committee of eleven, who submitted the following report, which was agreed to, but three voices being heard in the negative:—

The committee report, "That after bestowing upon the case the most deliberate and serious consideration, the Committee are of the opinion, that it is neither necessary nor for edification, to go into the discussion of all the various and minute details which are comprehended in the documents relating to this case. For the purpose, however, of bringing the matter in controversy, as far as possible, to a regular and satisfactory issue, they would recommend to the Assembly the adoption of the following resolutions, viz.

1. *Resolved*, That the General Assembly, while it appreciates the conscientious zeal for the purity of the Church by which the Presbytery of Philadelphia is believed to have been actuated, in its proceedings in the case of Mr. Barnes; and while it judges that the sermon by Mr. Barnes, entitled 'The Way of Salvation,' contains a number of unguarded and objectionable passages; yet is of the opinion, that, especially after the explanations which were given by him of those passages, the Presbytery ought to have suffered the whole to pass without further notice.

2. *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this Assembly, the Presbytery of Philadelphia ought to suspend all further proceedings in the case of Mr Barnes.

3. *Resolved*, That it will be expedient, as soon as the regular steps can be taken, to divide the Presbytery of Philadelphia, in such way as will be best calculated to promote the peace of the Ministers and Churches belonging to the Presbytery.

With respect to the abstract points proposed to the Assembly for their decision in the Reference of the Presbytery, the Committee are of the opinion, that if they be answered, they had better be discussed and decided *in thesi*, separate from the case of Mr. Barnes."

GREAT FIRE AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The following hasty account of a great Fire at Fayetteville, N. C. has been communicated to the Petersburg Intelligencer, by a gentleman who arrived in the Southern Stage.

The Fire broke out at about 12 o'clock, on Sunday last, (when most of the inhabitants were at Church,) on the premises of Mr. James Kyle, situated on the corner of Hay and Green streets, and the centre of the business part of the town. Every exertion was made by the citizens to stop the progress of the flames, which proved entirely unavailing, in consequence of the very combustible nature of the buildings adjoining. Many of the stores having considerable quantities of GUN POWDER and spirits, the frequent explosions threw the shingles, &c. in every direction, and thus communicated the fire to houses at a distance. It was, at first, supposed the fire could not extend across Hay and Green streets, on account of their great width, and accordingly great quantities of goods and furniture were removed to the opposite side of those streets; they, however, in a short time, only served to increase the fury of the element; and, in a few hours, the whole town, (with the exception of a few houses in the suburbs) was entirely destroyed.

It remains to be stated, *not who have suffered, but who have escaped without losing every thing*. Those fine brick stores and dwellings situated at the foot of Hay Mount, occupied by Messrs. Hall & Johnson, Mr. Nott and others, were saved in that direction; and also the large wooden building, owned and occupied by Mr. Whitehead, on the opposite corner. On the South, the fire extended as far as the N. C. State Bank, without injuring it. The dwellings of Mr. J. A. Cameron, and those two or three south of it, are saved. On the North, the dwellings of L. D. Henry, Esq. and a few in its immediate neighborhood, were saved.

Two large Churches of brick, with high steeples, two Churches of wood, the State House and Court-house of brick, the United States' Branch Bank and the Bank of Cape Fear, of brick and freestone—constituted all the public buildings in the place, all of which are destroyed.

The following is from the Cashier of the U. S. Bank.

Office of the U. S. Bank,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. 30th May.

Dear Sir:—Our Town is in ashes; the loss of individual property nearly total. The effects of this office (save the specie) is saved. The specie is in the vault, and we hope, will sustain no material damage.

[The town contained between 3 and 400 houses.]

Under the head of Postscript, in the York Colonial Advocate of May 26th, we find the following.

"*Dreadful Shipwreck.*—We have ascertained from a gentleman in town, who left Buffalo yesterday, and was a passenger in the Canada last night, that it was generally believed there that the American steam packet *Henry Clay* had been totally lost on her passage from Buffalo to Detroit; and that all on board, the number being 700 souls, had perished. We most sincerely and anxiously desire that this melancholy tale may not be confirmed.

It cannot be true as the news would have reached us ere this direct from Buffalo.

Another Steam Boat Disaster.—A letter from Pittsburg, dated 30th May, to a gentleman in Baltimore, states that the Steamboat Home, the most splendid boat on the Western waters, bound from Pittsburg to New-Orleans, caught fire a few miles below Pittsburg and burnt to the water's edge—the male passengers and crew made their escape by swimming to the shore, taking the ladies with them—they had all got back to Pittsburg and were safe at Williamson's hotel, among them were several Baltimoreans.

A correspondent of the Lancaster Intelligencer asserts, that a *murder*, under circumstances of horrible atrocity, was perpetrated more than two weeks ago, in the streets of the city of Lancaster, upon a man named John Lynch, a gardener by occupation, who had recently visited Lancaster from Philadelphia, in search of employment; that the victim was beaten to death; his head horribly mangled, and his face disgustingly disfigured by the blows of the assassin. A coroner's inquest was held, who returned that "the deceased came to his death by blows from some person or persons unknown: a witness testified, before the mayor of the city, that he saw a certain person inflict upon the deceased, the blows that terminated in his death"—and there the matter dropped, no measures having been taken to apprehend the murderer.

Census of the City of New-York.—The census of the 6th and 7th Wards has been completed, and it is now ascertained that the city of New-York contains a population of *Two Hundred and Three Thousand and Fifteen* souls.

General Dr. *Manuel Gomes Pedraza*, an eminent politician, who is considered by a party in the Mexican Union as the *constitutional* President of that Union, has arrived in Philadelphia. He was banished by the present administration of that country.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Fatal Accident.—The Washington (Pa.) Reporter mentions the death of a young man of that vicinity named James Mustard, on Saturday last, under the following singular circumstances:—He was proceeding along the National Road on foot, and overtaking a man who was driving a yoke of oxen, he, with the permission of the owner, mounted one of the oxen sideways—After riding thus some distance, a dog from a neighboring house ran into the road, and began to bark at the oxen; upon which the animal that Mr. M. was seated on made a pitch at the dog, and thereby threw the rider forward on his horns, which were large and sharp pointed. One of the horns entered Mr. M's. left groin and came out at his right. In this dreadful position the ox made several attempts to disengage himself, and throw the unfortunate man off, before he succeeded. Mr. M. at length regained his feet, but fell down immediately and expired in half an hour, from pain and loss of blood.

NEW-YORK, June 1.

Death by drinking Cold Water.—Yesterday afternoon a stone mason, named George Dickson, employed in erecting a block of buildings in Fourth street, becoming excessively heated, quitted his work, went across the street to a pump, drank of the water, and fell down helpless, and almost lifeless, on the spot. He was taken up and conveyed into a neighboring shop, where every effort to restore him was used without effect. He lingered but a short time and expired. His imprudence could not be traced to the too common cause of previous inebriation, he having tasted no ardent spirits during the whole day.

People cannot be too much on their guard against indulging the immoderate and preternatural thirst now occasioned by bodily exertion or exposure to the rays of the sun. At this season, the simplest and most innocent beverage known, in its most grateful state, becomes, if excessively used, a mortal poison; and the philanthropist finds it as necessary now to preach temperance in the use of cold water, as, at other times, temperance in fermented liquors. It should not be supposed, however, that other liquids, taken into the stomach in a very cold state, while the body is violently heated, are harmless. A medical writer says—"It may not be improper to state, that punch, beer, and even toddy, when drank under the same circumstances as cold water, have all been known to produce the same morbid and fatal effects."—*Ev. Post.*

A London Correspondent of the N. York Commercial, says:

"I have just left John Cam Hobhouse, spouting to an Assembly in Covent Garden. Sir Francis Burdett preceded him in a speech signalized by great vehemence, I was told, for I had not arrived there then. Will you believe in America, that is the approaching struggle at least TEN MILLIONS STERLING will change hands thro' the medium of elections only? Two millions have already been subscribed by the tory party. The Duke of Northumberland gives £250,000, Sir Robt. Peel £50,000, besides what he gives his brother William to aid in the contest for Cambridge, and Jonathan, who will stand for Norwich. The Marquis of Londonderry will devote his whole fortune to the cause. The other party lack money, nevertheless they will die in the last ditch, perhaps literally.

If there be a man in England, whom I heartily despise, that man is Henry Brougham. He is the second Cromwell, and, mark my word, will yet be the downfall of Great-Britain. I would rather trust *any* body than Henry Brougham.

29th.—The illumination last evening was splendid, the Times and Herald say. I was out from 8 till 10, and can truly say that there were not fifty windows lit up till the mob compelled them to light them. Many refused to do it at all, and, as a consequence, had their windows smashed. The Marquis of Londonderry's were shivered to atoms, sashes and all. Crockford's (the panes of glass cost, I am told, £2 10 each) has not a single pane remaining. The Society of Friends had their windows universally beat in. I doubt if the damage done to windows be less than £50,000. I never saw such a mob before, and probably never shall again. Regent street, from Oxford street to Pall Mall, very near a mile in length, and ten rods wide, St. James street, Picadilly from Coventry street to Park, corner of Bond street, for the whole length, were one mass of heads. There could not have been less than three or four hundred thousand of the gentlemen reformers.

This will have a very unfavorable effect upon the election. People of property begin to see the danger they are in. But it has gone too far now—the ball of revolution never turns back—if the bill be not carried. I shall not wish to be in St. Stephen's, nor any where else in London. Great events are being born—England's stability is at stake.

The Duchess of Wellington.—A very romantic trait presents itself in the early acquaintance of the Hon. Miss Packenham and Colonel Wellesley, the future hero of Waterloo. They were both young; the lady petite in figure, but elegantly formed, and possessing beautiful features. The gallant colonel was ordered to India; previously pledging vows of unalterable attachment. His glorious career there is recorded on the page of history. On his return he found that the small pox had almost totally destroyed the loveliness of the lady's face. She told the soldier that she released him from his vows; but he was true to his attachment, and almost immediately married the object of his juvenile affections.—Her grace died with her hand in that of her husband, and her body lay at Apsley House at the very moment the mansion was attacked by the mob last night.

Curious coincidence.—It is exactly 150 years since, in the reign of Charles the Second, during the ferment in the public mind occasioned by the struggle for privilege between the Lords and Commons, in the celebrated impeachment case of Fitzharris, that the parliament was unexpectedly dissolved by the King in person. The history of England relates the circumstance in the following remarkable words:—The secret was so well kept that the Commons had no intimation of it until the Black Rod came to the doors, and summoned them to attend the King at the House of Peers.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

The celebrated Doctor Doyle, a Catholic Bishop in Ireland, has been appointed justice of the peace. This is the first instance in that country, of a Catholic Clergyman receiving such an appointment.

Gen. Diebitsch, after his late defeat, is said to have retreated rapidly across the *Bug*; and that, probably, "with a *flea* in his ear."

A Short Name.—On the 6th ult. the Princess John of Saxony was delivered of a little Prince, who on the following day was baptized by the name of Frederick-Augustus-Ernest-Ferdinand-William-Louis-Anthony-Nepomucene-Maria-Baptiste-Xavier!

The long sought manuscripts of the great African traveller, Mungo Park, have lately been recovered by an English traveller in Africa.

FROM BRAZIL.

The Revolution Confirmed!

BALTIMORE, June 3.

By the brig Virginia, Capt. Hugg, we have received our Rio papers to the 14th April. They contain official accounts of the abdication of Don Pedro, in favor of his son, and the appointment of a Regency over the young Monarch. The immediate cause of the abdication of the Emperor was the conduct of his troops. He endeavored to head them, for the purpose of marching against the people, who had assembled in the *Campo d'Acclamacao*. The troops not only refused to march, but left the barracks and joined their countrymen. The consequence was, the immediate abdication of the Emperor in favor of his son, under the title of Don Pedro II. and his taking refuge, with the Empress and the young Queen of Portugal, on board of the Warspite.

Among the first acts of the Regency were, a general amnesty for all past political offences, and a proclamation of pardon for all deserters who return and deliver themselves up within three months.

The Ministers for foreign powers resident at Rio, took refuge on board of the Warspite, from which they addressed a joint note to the Regency, demanding protection and safety for their countrymen. They received a reply, assuring them that their countrymen would be respected, and receive the protection of the laws and the privileges granted to friendly nations.

On the 9th, the young Monarch made his triumphant entry into Rio, and was apparently received with great enthusiasm by all parties—citizens, military, and foreigners. At night a grand illumination took place. The public installation will take place as soon as the Legislative Assembly is legally installed.

The *Diario Mercantil* of the 14th, says that public confidence is entirely restored—the shops are open as usual, and commerce is perfectly re-established.

The EX-EMPEROR *sailed for England* in the British sloop of war Volage.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter dated

"RIO DE JANEIRO, 14th April, 1831.

"We last advised you of strong parties existing here, the Brazilians have gained the day, and the Emperor in consequence abdicated on the 7th inst. in favor of his son, a boy of four years of age, Don Pedro 2d. Every thing is quiet—the thing has been done without bloodshed, and the Ex-Emperor, Wife, and Queen of Portugal, sailed yesterday morning for England, in the British sloop of war Volage, and a British frigate—he intends to proceed to Munich, in Bavaria, there to pass the remainder of his days; he has taken wherewith to support him. A Regency has been appointed."

Distressing Casualty.—A lady, named Paxson, aged eighty years, residing opposite the Commons in Newark, N. J. who for many months has been unable to assist herself, was so badly burned on Thursday last, that she expired within a few hours after the occurrence. Having been accustomed to smoke during the day, a lamp was taken to her bedside at noon of the above day, after which, as usual, she was left alone. It is supposed that the flame was brought into contact with the curtains of the bed, which immediately took fire. In consequence of the inability of the sufferer to give alarm, or to leave the bed, the fire made considerable progress before it was discovered by the family, or any material assistance could be rendered to avert the distressing consequences.

One of the most celebrated Russian Generals now in Poland, it is said, was formerly a *Dentist*. He now commands at *Pultusk*.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. C. Weyl, Mr. *Andrew W. Barkley*, to Miss *Eliza Holtzworth*, daughter of Mr. William Holtzworth—all of this borough.

On Thursday the 26th ult. by the Rev. Charles Weyl, Mr. *John Porter*, of Straban township, to Miss *Elizabeth M'Elroy*, daughter of Mr. David M'Elroy, of this borough.

On Thursday the 19th ult. by the Rev. L. L. Hinsch, Mr. *Caleb Hildebrand*, son of Mr. James Hildebrand, of Huntington township, to Miss *Mary Starry*, daughter of Mr. Michael Starry, of Tyrone township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *Theodore Kimmel*, (late of Baltimore,) to Miss *Elizabeth Martin*, daughter of Mr. Christian Martin, of Latimore township.

On the same day, by the Rev. Samuel Gutelius, Mr. *Levi Krebs*, to Miss *Lydia King*—both of Germany township.

On the [illegible] ult. at [illegible], Lancaster county, by the Rev. Mr. Boar, Mr. *Enoch Lefever*, of this county, to Miss *Catharine Shriver*, [illegible] of this county.

DIED,

On Thursday night last, *William Miller*, Esq. of the vicinity of this borough, in the 77th year of his age. The deceased took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle; and for [illegible] years represented this county in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

On the 30th ult. Mr. *William James*, son of Mr. John Sawney, of this borough, aged 21 [illegible].

On Thursday the 26th ult. Mr. *John D. McIlhorn*, of M'Sherrystown, in the 70th year of his age.

On the 30th ult. Mr. *Henry Walter*, of Franklin township, in the 57th year of his age.

At Detroit, on the 16th ult. Doctor *Wm. M'Coskry*, formerly of Carlisle, in the 65th year of his age.

March of Intellect.—A Mr. Lewis G. Wells, a gentleman of color, has commenced a course of lectures at Baltimore on *Phrenology*. In his *carte de invitation*, he includes "ladies and gentlemen of color, and *others*." By the "others," we presume he means the whites. This distinction is something like the colloquy of a fellow-citizen of the West, who addressed the Duke of Saxe Weimar thus: "Are you the *man* that arrived here last night, because I am the *gentleman* what drove you, and have called for the fare."—*N. Y. Cour.*

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	4 87	Rye,	71
Wheat,	1 10	Whiskey,	32
Corn,	66	Apple Brandy,	37
Oats,	35	Plaister,	3 75

Apprentices & Journeymen SILVER-PLATERS WANTED.

THE Subscribers have established in Gettysburg, on East Middle-street,

A MANUFACTORY

OF ALL KINDS OF

Plated Goods and Ware,

but in particular

***Harness and Carriage* MOUNTINGS,**

BRIDLE-BITS,

Stirrups, &c. &c.

The demand for their Goods having increased beyond their calculations, urges them to extend their Establishment. They are desirous, therefore, of having **10** or **12** additional

APPRENTICES,

and a few additional

JOURNEYMEN.

None need apply but such as can come well recommended. None of the Mechanical branches, we believe, offer more favorable prospects to young men than does this.

☞Our customers at home, and all orders in our line from abroad, will be promptly attended to, and their favors thankfully received.

MILLER & LITTLE.

Gettysburg, June 7. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE M'GRAIEL, late of Menallen township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same without delay; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

CHARLES DELAP,
JOHN M'GRAIEL, } *Adm's.*

June 7. 4t

SPLENDID SCHEME!

One Prize of $30,000,

***ONE of* 10,000,**

5,000; 4,000; 3,000, &c.

THE TWELFTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 18th of June.

54 *Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.*

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	25	200
1	10,000	46	100
1	5,000	46	80
1	4,000	46	60
1	3,000	46	50
1	2,452	92	40
5	1,000	92	30
10	800	920	20
10	500	8280	10

Tickets, $10—Halves, $5;

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, June 7. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 11,
Not yet received.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 20th day of August next*, on the premises,

A LOT OF GROUND,

Situated in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of David Nickel, John Collins and others, containing 28 Acres.——ALSO,

A Lot of Ground.

In the Town of Heidlersburg, Adams county, containing ¼ of an Acre. To be sold as the Estate of *Arthur Nickel*, deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M on the first described lot, and at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the last, when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

WM. NICKEL, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

June 7. ts

Mountpleasant Volunteers!

YOU will parade on *Saturday next, the 11th inst.*, at Samuel Swope's, in Bonaughtown, precisely at 12 o'clock, M. G. ECKENRODE, *Capt.*

June 7. tp

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Baltimore Gazette, June 1.

The Foreign Intelligence in our paper this evening, although seven or eight days later than previous accounts, contains very few items of stirring moment upon which implicit reliance may be placed. The account of a great battle having taken place on the 15th of April between the Poles and Russians, in which the former are said to have triumphed after much hard fighting, does not come in a shape sufficiently authentic to entitle it to much credit, although the general movements of the two armies lead to the impression that it was probable the fate of Poland would be risked in a general engagement.

The report published in the German papers, and those under the influence of Russia, that General Dwernicki, the second in command of the Polish troops, was shut up in a fortress and surrounded by several strong detachments of the Russian army, turns out to be incorrect. So far from this being the fact, it appears this General was marching most successfully into the revolted province of Volhynia, where the inhabitants joined his standard in immense numbers and yielding those supplies in abundance, which were destined to sustain the army of their oppressors. The advance of Dwernicki into Volhynia being an event totally unexpected, must produce extreme embarrassment to the Russian Commander and urge on the contest to a final effort for the supremacy. The Elections in England for the new Parliament were expected generally to result in favor of reform, and in all the returns yet received the present ministry have triumphed.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship Florida, Captain Tinkham, from Liverpool, day of sailing the 2nd ult. copious files of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 30th April and the latter to the 2nd May, both inclusive, have been received at the office of the Evening Post, and New York Commercial Advertiser; and by the packet ship Erie, Captain Funck, from Havre, day of sailing also the 2nd ult. regular files of French papers, from Paris to the 2nd.

The Proclamation for dissolving Parliament, was published on the 23d ult. in an Extraordinary Gazette, and the mails were detained for the purpose of conveying it, together with the writs for the new elections, to every part of the kingdom. The writs are returnable on the 14th of June, but Parliament is not expected to be summoned to meet for the despatch of business before the 21st or 28th of that month.

The dissolution of Parliament, and the elections for new members, are the two themes which principally occupy the English papers. The friends of Reform appear to be carrying every thing before them. The London Globe of the 30th says—"The success of the Reform Candidates hitherto has been subject to no exception whatever in any place not hermetically sealed against popular influence. Where the old members have voted for reform, they are returned without opposition, without expense; where they have voted against the bill, family and local connexions, former services, general character, nothing has been able to avert their expulsion."

A general illumination took place in London on the evening of the 27th, in rejoicing for the dissolution of Parliament. The display is stated to have been of a very splendid description, and one that showed unanimity of the inhabitants of the metropolis on the subject of Reform. Some disorders on the part of the mob occurred, and the windows of the houses occupied by certain anti-reform members of parliament were dashed to pieces, but no very serious disturbances took place.—The London Courier says that that worst portion of the mob, which is always prone to mischief, broke the windows of some persons who obstinately refused to light up a few candles when called upon to do so; but generally the crowd behaved in a decorous manner, and considering the immense numbers of persons congregated together, more order was observed than is usual on such occasions.

To show what enormous exertions are making by the anti-reform party, the London Morning Chronicle mentions that a meeting of several of the leading boroughmongers had been held, to agree on supplies for the contest, and that a stock purse of a *hundred thousand pounds* was subscribed without delay, some individuals subscribing as high as *twenty thousand pounds!*

The London Morning Herald says that the boroughmongers had already (on the 26th) subscribed no less a sum than ONE MILLION AND A HALF STERLING, for the purpose of influencing the elections, and that a considerable portion of the sum was to be applied in returning Mr. Ward for the city. The Duke of Northumberland is said to have subscribed the enormous sum of £250,000, and Sir Robert Peel £50,000! The same paper, the Morning Herald, mentions it as among the rumors of the day, that in the event of the boroughmongers succeeding, by bribery and threats, to return a parliament unfriendly to reform, the King will immediately dissolve it, and call a new one, withholding the writs from the rotten boroughs. This last measure is probably not within the compass of the constitutional power of the Crown. The London Courier, however, broadly intimates that this course will be pursued in the event of a defeat, a result which, at the same time, it considers as next to impossible.

From the tenor of the accounts in the papers of the latest dates, there is every reason to believe that the King will not be called upon to exercise so questionable a prerogative. The Courier of the 29th April says, that the accounts from different parts of the country relative to elections, are, on the whole, highly favorable to the great cause in which the King and the people are embarked; and that "it is impossible that the Reform bill, with reasonable modifications in the spirit of liberty, should not pass, as it would be for the anti-reformers to propose, with success, an addition to the extensive and baneful influence which they possess under the present system. There must be an entire change of opinion—an entire change indeed of human nature—before they can hope to defeat the great measure of reform."

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Guilleminot, the French Ambassador to Constantinople, has been recalled. Orders have been received at Toulon to fit out for active service all the vessels of war that have been placed on the peace establishment.

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Dwernicki's corps and the Volhynians now interrupt the Russian communications with Kiow and the south, while the Lithuanian insurrection cuts them off from Wilna and Minsk, and their northern magazines.—Though we must not reckon too sanguinely that a great army will be destroyed because its communications are embarrassed, these circumstances subject the Russians to difficulties, of which the Poles have skill and gallantry and we hope physical force enough to avail themselves. "The great difficulty of procuring subsistence" is already spoken of by Diebitsch, and it is obvious, from the narrow space occupied by the operations hitherto, that the immediate neighborhood of the armies must be much wasted.

Letters of the 17th inst. from Warsaw announce that the *cholera Morbus* has reached one of the divisions of Gen. Skrzynecki in the environs of Siedlec, through the Russian prisoners taken on the 11th. Some French physicians, who hastened there the moment the report reached the Polish capital, have ascertained the existence of the disease. The inhabitants are in the highest state of alarm, and the most rigid measures have been adopted to prevent this dreadful scourge from being communicated to Warsaw.

The entrance of Gen. Dwernicki into Volhynia promises great advantages. It will be the signal of insurrection for all the Russo-Polish provinces, and will ensure us besides great supplies of provisions. Volhynia was the magazine for the army of the Field Marshal, who already had obtained from it a considerable transport of corn. Nothing resisted the entrance of our General, he is said now to be at Dubno, and that on his road he routed some detachments of the enemy.—Every body is arming—already several squadrons are ready to march. You can form no idea of the enthusiasm of the inhabitants, who at every step arrive to crowd the ranks of our brave men.

The London papers of the 28th publish the following paragraph, from the Constitutionnel of the preceding day:

"It is rumored that a courier arrived yesterday from Germany with the news that the heroes of the Vistula, after a terrible battle of three days, fought only seven leagues from the frontiers between Russia and ancient Poland, in which they displayed prodigies of valor, had completely routed the army of their enemy. They intercepted a courier from Marshal Diebitsch to the Emperor, informing him that the Imperial Guards were entirely disheartened and disaffected."

This intelligence, being too good to be true, has not been confirmed.

The Dutch and German papers on the contrary represent the Polish forces as diminished in number and exhausted in energy, while daily reinforcements add vigor to the Russians. If we are to judge by past effects, the latter picture must be false; on the truth of the former, a few days will decide.

The French papers contain a proclamation from the Emperor of Russia, placing the government of Courland (in which is Wilna) in a state of war, and the people under military execution, thus authenticating the Polish accounts of an insurrection there.

The Courier Francais of April 30, commenting on a rumor that an engagement had taken place between the Russians and Poles, which terminated to the advantage of the latter, says that "it could not have been in itself of great consequence. The despatches which speak of it only go to confirm the near approach of a general battle. It might perhaps be a matter of regret that Poland should be subjected to the risk of a single battle; but the Commander in Chief has heretofore shown so much prudence and skill, that he may be relied upon as most competent to appreciate the best means of sustaining his cause.

It being definitely settled that Algiers is to be a colony of France, many families in Toulon were making preparations to emigrate.

ITALY.

The affairs of Italy are not quite tranquilized, for if the accounts from Bologna be true, a re-action is expected; but this, considering the number of Austrian troops which has been poured in, would seem a gratuitous alarm, and not one arising from real danger. It is stated that the number of banishments, in consequence of the putting down the insurrection, is very great. As a measure of precaution, lest the re-action should be attempted, the Austrian troops are concentrating themselves along the Po. Baron Keppert passed that river on the 18th.

We hear from Rome that the Count de St. Aulaire has obtained from the Holy Father the promise of a general amnesty for all those who took a part in the late political events, except such patriots as fought with arms. The latter are to be punished, but his holiness has engaged that no sentence of death shall be executed.

SPAIN.

The country stands on the verge of a convulsion. Whether the decisive acts of the prevotal courts have plucked the lighted fuse from the magazine, and so averted for a time the catastrophe that impended, is yet a mystery. We know, however, that a plot of most extensive ramification has been detected. A French subject implicated has been arrested, as has Don Malacuarto, the supposed head of the conspiracy; and Migar, a bookseller, who had a private press in his cellar, and in whose house were found correspondence and papers connected with Malacuarto, the refugees, and the members of the Grand European Council of *propaganda*, at Paris, has been tried, condemned, and executed.

IRELAND.

The partial disturbances still continue in the south. The Lieutenant offered an amnesty on the 30th of April, to such persons as would surrender their arms.

The new election is likely to suspend the commission of outrage. Mr. O'Connell has offered himself for Clare. In every county a strong contest is expected. Several addresses have been presented to the King, for his firmness in dissolving the late Parliament. On the 3d of May, O'Connell and those who were indicted with him, were to move the court in arrest of judgment.

I have seen a letter from Clare this morning, which announces the demolition of six Catholic Chapels in that county by the infatuated savages, who are now there in open insurrection.—The reason assigned for this flagitious outrage is because the Priests denounced the Terry Alts from the respective altars of these chapels last Sunday, and threatened them with all the power of the law. A gentleman's steward had been murdered near Limerick, and a land agent near Nenagh; and still we see no prospect of a speedy termination to such frightful barbarities.

I believe that Mr. O'Connell and the Catholic Clergy are really sincere in their exertions to bring about tranquility; but I fear they will find that it was much easier to rouse all the fierce passions of a wild multitude, than to allay them, when once let loose, as they are at present, over a whole country. The "wand of the enchanter" has, I imagine, lost its spell.

A REGALE.—Gen. Geismar's baggage, which was captured by the Polish patriots, at Stockzo, contained, amongst other articles, a chest of tea, seventeen cases of confectionary, between seventy and eighty bottles of wine, and a ton of arrack! A dainty regale, observe the Warsaw papers, for a troop of half famished warriors.

Various Matters.

Rumors from Washington.—A letter from Washington dated on the 2d, informs us that it is believed in that city, that the Russian Mission has been offered to Mr. INGHAM and declined.—The reasons assigned are private and personal. It will probably be offered to some distinguished Pennsylvanian,—report says to Mr. Buchanan.

The War Department has been offered to Col. DRAYTON,—this is believed to be certain.

Since writing the above, we have seen a paragraph from the Doylestown Democrat, a paper published at Mr. Ingham's place of residence in Pennsylvania, confirming the offer of the Russian Mission to that gentleman, and his refusal.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer received by the mail of last evening, also states positively that Mr. Buchanan has received the appointment.—*Republican.*

We doubt whether the Mission to Russia has been offered to either Mr. BUCHANAN, or to Mr. INGHAM, as it must be well known at Washington that neither of these gentlemen would accept of that situation.—*Lancaster Journal.*

Samuel M. Hopkins, L.L.D. of Albany, calculates that two cents and seven mills per day, will furnish healthy and comfortable food for a man, and include bread, pudding, meat and jelly, potatoes, salt, vinegar, pepper, rye-coffee, and molasses!

Insurrection in St. Jago de Cuba.

The New-York Mercantile Advertiser of Monday says:—"We have been favored by a commercial friend, with a letter dated Matanzas, the 15th May, received by the Prince Edward, which states, that the inland mail had that day arrived at Matanzas, bringing intelligence from St. Jago, of an insurrection among the blacks at that place; the governor, at the head of all the troops stationed there, had marched against the insurrectionists; and in an attack which took place in the vicinity of St. Jago, a very great number of the blacks were killed, estimated from 2000 to 4000. This victory, it was supposed, would completely quell all disturbances. The city of St. Jago had been left by the governor under the care of the citizens."

It appears by the annual report of the Commissioners of the School Fund of the State of Connecticut, to the General Assembly of that State, that the nominal amount of that fund is $1,902,057, and the income of it for the past year $78,074; and that the sum actually paid to the schools is $76,581; being equal to 90 cents for every scholar in the common schools throughout the State, the whole number of scholars being 85,090.

The appropriation of such a sum of public property to the support of common schools, in a community comprising less than 300,000 persons, is without a parallel in the history of the world.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

Hydrophobia.—A gentleman of our acquaintance tells us that he witnessed a singular case some years since in Virginia. A young girl walking along the road to her father's house, saw a strange dog running towards her; she attempted to jump upon the fence until the animal had passed—but the dog seized her apron, tore a large hole in it and then passed on. The girl, thankful for her escape, proceeded to the house and sat down to mend the rent, —*biting the thread off when she had finished.* In a short time afterwards she was a corpse, having died with every symptom of the hydrophobia.—*Balt. Minerva.*

Two bucks were shot in Bath county, Va. recently, whose horns had been interlocked in a combat, so that it was found impossible to separate them.—They appeared to have been so for several days: the one that was shot last, dragged the other 100 yards before he also was shot.

The father of a child.—An action was lately brought in Bucks county, in this State, which turned on the question whether a child could have for its father a person who had been dead ten months and fourteen days, and decided in the negative.

It has been officially announced at New-York, that there are now in the alms house of that city *one hundred and forty* children laboring under partial or total blindness from disease.

Wooden Business.—A paper in the state of Indiana complains that Connecticut has taxed that state during the last six months *thirty thousand dollars* for wooden clocks! They should have fewer wooden heads in Indiana.

Death by Lightning.—A Mr. Knight G. Smith, a school-teacher, at Hillsborough, Loudoun county, Va. was struck by lightning and instantly killed, while seated with his family around his parlor fire, on the 19th ult.

It is said that 2000 sheep have been killed in England, to furnish parchment for Reform petitions. Paper petitions are not receivable.

Instance of the Sagacity of a Dog.—The Delhi (Delaware) Republican relates the following particulars of an unusual occurrence said to have happened in Sidney, Delaware county. On Wednesday the 4th ult. a little boy, of six years old, son of a Mr. Pooler, wandered from home, accompanied with a dog, and lost himself in the woods. Though the most diligent search was made from day to day by a constantly increasing number of people, it was not until the Sunday following, in the afternoon, that he was found, between two and three miles distant from his father's house. A deep feeling of anxiety was produced in behalf of the little adventurer, in Sidney, Masonville, Franklin, Unadilla and Huntsville, from which towns were collected on the last day more than a thousand people. It appeared that they had passed twice within a few feet of him, and that he had secreted himself, and when discovered he manifested shyness and a disposition to run away. He was quite smart and lively when found, though the dog was almost famished. He said he eat berries and leeks, and that the dog once went away and brought two deer's feet and gave one to him, which might have helped to sustain him.

The Turkish Sultan, it is said, has issued the following decree:

"Greeks, Armenians, Armenian Catholics and Jews shall from henceforth, in common with Turks & Mussulmen, be equal before the law. No Mussulman shall in future have any preference or enjoy any superior rights in consequence of his being a Mussulman; for, according to the opinion of the Sultan, all form but one family, but one body, whatever may be the private creed of each of his subjects, which is a matter that only concerns the conscience of man, who cannot be called to account for his religion to any but to God. As to the government of the Sultan, it will not, under any circumstances, consider what is the religion of the person who may present himself before it."

ROME, April 9.—The Pope addressed a proclamation to his subjects on the 5th. He declares that most of the rebels have been drawn into the insurrection against their will; expresses reliance on the Austrian soldiers. He announces some reforms, and the punishment of delinquents. He says—"the seat of Christianity, which, by a peculiar predilection, God had given to a Pontiff who was Prince at the same time, that he might be more free in the exercise of his spiritual power, has triumphed once more over the machinations of impiety."

The secret of the preparation of the Congreve rocket, which was thought to have been locked up among the arcana of war belonging to the British government, has been lately revealed to Ibrahim Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt. The English papers are charging the late Minister of War (Bathurst) with great negligence, in no better treasuring a secret which must have cost the British government a large sum of money. The destructive fires which have taken place throughout the agricultural districts in England, have been attributed to a knowledge of the materials of which that destructive engine, the Congreve rocket, is composed.

Charl. Pal.

Jury Trials.—There is a positive absurdity in demanding of a man whether he is guilty or not, when the court is assembled to try that very fact, and when, if he deny his guilt, he is not believed, but the trial proceeds just the same. I remember being present, some years ago, at the assizes in a city in the west of England, where a simple looking fellow was put to the bar, upon an indictment for sheep stealing. The usual question was addressed to him, and his answer convulsed the court with laughter. "I am not going to tell you any thing about it gentlemen; you must find it out if you want to know."

Murder.—We learn from the Genius of Liberty, published at Uniontown, Pa. that Moses Shaw, a citizen of that borough, was killed by Ephraim Douglass, Esq. on Saturday week. A coroner's jury was held over the body, and their verdict was, that Shaw came to his death by three thrusts of a sword cane in the hands of Douglass, which terminated his life almost instantly.

Singular Effects of Fear.—The following facts are related by Mr. Young in the Edinburg Geographical Journal.—A blackbird had been surprised in a cage by a cat. When it was relieved, it was found lying on its back. Its feathers fell off and were renewed, but the new ones were perfectly white.—A grey linnet happening to raise its feathers at a man who was drunk, he instantly tore the creature from its cage, and plucked off all its feathers. The poor animal survived the accident (the outrage we would rather say) and had his feathers replaced, but they were also white.

To these we would add the case of a gentleman who was in the Lunatic Asylum at Glasgow a few years ago, who had his intellect impaired, and his hair turned suddenly grey, by a paroxysm of fear.

Counterfeit $5 notes of the Trenton Banking Company, are in circulation.

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Dwernicki's corps and the Volhynians now interrupt the Russian communications with Kiow and the south, while the Lithuanian insurrection cuts them off from Wilna and Minsk, and their northern magazines—Though we must not reckon too sanguinely that a great army will be destroyed because its communications are embarrassed, these circumstances subject the Russians to difficulties, of which the Poles have skill and gallantry and we hope physical force enough to avail themselves. "The great difficulty of procuring subsistence" is already spoken of by Diebitsch, and it is obvious, from the narrow space occupied by the operations hitherto, that the immediate neighborhood of the armies must be much wasted.

Letters of the 17th inst. from Warsaw announce that the *cholera Morbus* has reached one of the divisions of Gen. Skrzynecki in the environs of Siedlec, through the Russian prisoners taken on the 11th. Some French physicians, who hastened there the moment the report reached the Polish capital, have ascertained the existence of the disease. The inhabitants are in the highest state of alarm, and the most rigid measures have been adopted to prevent this dreadful scourge from being communicated to Warsaw.

The entrance of Gen. Dwernicki into Volhynia promises great advantages. It will be the signal of insurrection for all the Russo-Polish provinces, and will ensure us besides great supplies of provisions. Volhynia was the magazine for the army of the Field Marshal, who already had obtained from it a considerable transport of corn. Nothing resisted the entrance of our General; he is said now to be at Dubno, and that on his road he routed some detachments of the enemy.—Every body is arming—already several squadrons are ready to march. You can form no idea of the enthusiasm of the inhabitants, who at every step arrive to crowd the ranks of our brave men.

The London papers of the 28th publish the following paragraph, from the Constitutionnel of the preceding day:

"It is rumored that a courier arrived yesterday from Germany with the news that the heroes of the Vistula, after a terrible battle of three days, fought only seven leagues from the frontiers between Russia and ancient Poland, in which they displayed prodigies of valor, had completely routed the army of their enemy. They intercepted a courier from Marshal Diebitsch to the Emperor, informing him that the Imperial Guards were entirely disheartened and disaffected."

This intelligence, being too good to be true, has not been confirmed.

The Dutch and German papers on the contrary represent the Polish forces as diminished in number and exhausted in energy, while daily reinforcements add vigor to the Russians. If we are to judge by past effects, the latter picture must be false; on the truth of the former, a few days will decide.

The French papers contain a proclamation from the Emperor of Russia, placing the government of Courland (in which is Wilna) in a state of war, and the people under military execution, thus authenticating the Polish accounts of an insurrection there.

The Courier Francais of April 30, commenting on a rumor that an engagement had taken place between the Russians and Poles, which terminated to the advantage of the latter, says that "it could not have been in itself of great consequence. The despatches which speak of it only go to confirm the near approach of a general battle. It might perhaps be a matter of regret that Poland should be subjected to the risk of a single battle; but the Commander in Chief has heretofore shown so much prudence and skill, that he may be relied upon as most competent to appreciate the best means of sustaining his cause.

It being definitely settled that Algiers is to be a colony of France, many families in Toulon were making preparations to emigrate.

ITALY.

The affairs of Italy are not quite tranquilized, for if the accounts from Bologna be true, a re-action is expected; but this, considering the number of Austrian troops which has been poured in, would seem a gratuitous alarm, and not one arising from real danger. It is stated that the number of banishments, in consequence of the putting down the insurrection, is very great. As a measure of precaution, lest the re-action should be attempted, the Austrian troops are concentrating themselves along the Po. Baron Keppert passed that river on the 18th.

We hear from Rome that the Count de St. Aulaire has obtained from the Holy Father the promise of a general amnesty for all those who took a part in the late political events, except such patriots as fought with arms. The latter are to be punished, but his holiness has engaged that no sentence of death shall be executed.

SPAIN.

The country stands on the verge of a convulsion. Whether the decisive acts of the prevotal courts have plucked the lighted fuse from the magazine, and so averted for a time the catastrophe that impended, is yet a mystery. We know, however, that a plot of most extensive ramification has been detected. A French subject implicated has been arrested, as has Don Malacuarto, the supposed head of the conspiracy; and Migar, a bookseller, who had a private press in his cellar, and in whose house were found correspondence and papers connected with Malacuarto, the refugees, and the members of the Grand European Council of *propaganda*, at Paris, has been tried, condemned, and executed.

IRELAND.

The partial disturbances still continue in the south. The Lieutenant offered an amnesty on the 30th of April, to such persons as would surrender their arms.

The new election is likely to suspend the commission of outrage. Mr. O'Connell has offered himself for Clare. In every county a strong contest is expected. Several addresses have been presented to the King, for his firmness in dissolving the late Parliament. On the 3d of May, O'Connell and those who were indicted with him, were to move the court in arrest of judgment.

I have seen a letter from Clare this morning, which announces the demolition of six Catholic Chapels in that county by the infatuated savages, who are now there in open insurrection.—The reason assigned for this flagitious outrage is because the Priests denounced the Terry Alts from the respective altars of these chapels last Sunday, and threatened them with all the power of the law. A gentleman's steward had been murdered near Limerick, and a land agent near Nenagh; and still we see no prospect of a speedy termination to such frightful barbarities.

I believe that Mr. O'Connell and the Catholic Clergy are really sincere in their exertions to bring about tranquillity; but I fear they will find that it was much easier to rouse all the fierce passions of a wild multitude, than to allay them, when once let loose, as they are at present, over a whole country. The "wand of the enchanter" has, I imagine, lost its spell.

A REGALE.—Gen. Geismar's baggage, which was captured by the Polish patriots, at Stockzo, contained, amongst other articles, a chest of tea, seventeen cases of confectionary, between seventy and eighty bottles of wine, and a ton of arrack! A dainty regale, observe the Warsaw papers, for a troop of half famished warriors.

Various Matters.

Rumors from Washington.—A letter from Washington dated on the 2d, informs us that it is believed in that city, that the Russian Mission has been offered to Mr. INGHAM and declined.—The reasons assigned are private and personal. It will probably be offered to some distinguished Pennsylvanian,—report says to Mr. Buchanan.

The War Department has been offered to Col DRAYTON,—this is believed to be certain.

Since writing the above, we have seen a paragraph from the Doylestown Democrat, a paper published at Mr. Ingham's place of residence in Pennsylvania, confirming the offer of the Russian Mission to that gentleman, and his refusal.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer received by the mail of last evening, also states positively that Mr. Buchanan has received the appointment.—*Republican.*

We doubt whether the Mission to Russia has been offered to either Mr. BUCHANAN, or to Mr. INGHAM, as it must be well known at Washington, that neither of these gentlemen would accept of that situation.—*Lancaster Journal.*

Samuel M. Hopkins, L.L.D. of Albany, calculates that two cents and seven mills per day, will furnish healthy and comfortable food for a man, and include bread, pudding, meat and jelly, potatoes, salt, vinegar, pepper, rye-coffee, and molasses!

Insurrection in St. Jago de Cuba.

The New-York Mercantile Advertiser of Monday says:—"We have been favored by a commercial friend, with a letter dated Matanzas, the 15th May, received by the Prince Edward, which states, that the inland mail had that day arrived at Matanzas, bringing intelligence from St. Jago, of an insurrection among the blacks at that place; the governor, at the head of all the troops stationed there, had marched against the insurrectionists; and in an attack which took place in the vicinity of St. Jago, a very great number of the blacks were killed, estimated from 2000 to 4000. This victory, it was supposed, would completely quell all disturbances. The city of St. Jago had been left by the governor under the care of the citizens."

It appears by the annual report of the Commissioners of the School Fund of the State of Connecticut, to the General Assembly of that State, that the nominal amount of that fund is $1,902,057, and the income of it for the past year $78,074; and that the sum actually paid to the schools is $76,581; being equal to 90 cents for every scholar in the common schools throughout the State, the whole number of scholars being 85,090.

The appropriation of such a sum of public property to the support of common schools, in a community comprising less than 300,000 persons, is without a parallel in the history of the world.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

Hydrophobia.—A gentleman of our acquaintance tells us that he witnessed a singular case some years since in Virginia. A young girl walking along the road to her father's house, saw a strange dog running towards her; she attempted to jump upon the fence until the animal had passed—but the dog seized her apron, tore a large hole in it and then passed on. The girl, thankful for her escape, proceeded to the house and sat down to mend the rent, —*biting the thread off when she had finished.* In a short time afterwards she was a corpse, having died with every symptom of the hydrophobia.—*Balt. Minerva.*

Two bucks were shot in Bath county, Va. recently, whose horns had been interlocked in a combat, so that it was found impossible to separate them—They appeared to have been so for several days: the one that was shot last, dragged the other 100 yards before he also was shot.

The father of a child.—An action was lately brought in Bucks county, in this State, which turned on the question whether a child could have for its father a person who had been dead ten months and fourteen days, and decided in the negative.

It has been officially announced at New-York, that there are now in the alms house of that city *one hundred and forty* children laboring under partial or total blindness from disease.

Wooden Business.—A paper in the state of Indiana complains that Connecticut has taxed that state during the last six months *thirty thousand dollars* for wooden clocks! They should have fewer wooden heads in Indiana.

Death by Lightning.—A Mr. Knight G. Smith, a school teacher, at Hillsborough, Loudoun county, Va. was struck by lightning and instantly killed, while seated with his family around his parlor fire, on the 14th ult.

It is said that 2000 sheep have been killed in England, to furnish parchment for Reform petitions. Paper petitions are not receivable.

Instance of the Sagacity of a Dog.—The Delhi (Delaware) Republican relates the following particulars of an unusual occurrence said to have happened in Sidney, Delaware county. On Wednesday the 4th ult. a little boy, of six years old, son of a Mr. Pooler, wandered from home, accompanied with a dog, and lost himself in the woods. Though the most diligent search was made from day to day by a constantly increasing number of people, it was not until the Sunday following, in the afternoon, that he was found, between two and three miles distant from his father's house. A deep feeling of anxiety was produced in behalf of the little adventurer, in Sidney, Masonville, Franklin, Unadilla and Huntsville, from which towns were collected on the last day more than a thousand people. It appeared that they had passed twice within a few feet of him, and that he had secreted himself, and when discovered he manifested shyness and a disposition to run away. He was quite smart and lively when found, though the dog was almost famished. He said he eat berries and leeks, and that the dog once went away and brought two deer's feet and gave one to him, which might have helped to sustain him.

The Turkish Sultan, it is said, has issued the following decree:

"Greeks, Armenians, Armenian Catholics and Jews shall from henceforth, in common with Turks & Mussulmen, be equal before the law. No Mussulman shall in future have any preference or enjoy any superior rights in consequence of his being a Mussulman! for, according to the opinion of the Sultan, all form but one family, but one body, whatever may be the private creed of each of his subjects, which is a matter that only concerns the conscience of man, who cannot be called to account for his religion to any but to God. As to the government of the Sultan, it will not, under any circumstances, consider what is the religion of the person who may present himself before it."

ROME, April 9.—The Pope addressed a proclamation to his subjects on the 5th. He declares that most of the rebels have been drawn into the insurrection against their will; expresses reliance on the Austrian soldiers. He announces some reforms, and the punishment of delinquents. He says—"the seat of Christianity, which, by a peculiar predilection, God had given to a Pontiff who was Prince at the same time, that he might be more free in the exercise of his spiritual power, has triumphed once more over the machinations of impiety."

The secret of the preparation of the Congreve rocket, which was thought to have been locked up among the arcana of war belonging to the British government, has been lately revealed to Ibrahim Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt. The English papers are charging the late Minister of War (Bathurst) with great negligence, in no better treasuring a secret which must have cost the British government a large sum of money. The destructive fires which have taken place throughout the agricultural districts in England, have been attributed to a knowledge of the materials of which that destructive engine, the Congreve rocket, is composed.

Charl. Pat.

Jury Trials.—There is a positive absurdity in demanding of a man whether he is guilty or not, when the court is assembled to try that very fact, and when, if he deny his guilt, he is not believed, but the trial proceeds just the same. I remember being present, some years ago, at the assizes in a city in the west of England, where a simple looking fellow was put to the bar, upon an indictment for sheep stealing. The usual question was addressed to him, and his answer convulsed the court with laughter. "I am not going to tell you any thing about it gentlemen; you must find it out if you want to know."

Murder.—We learn from the Genius of Liberty, published at Uniontown, Pa. that Moses Shaw, a citizen of that borough, was killed by Ephraim Douglass, Esq. on Saturday week. A coroner's jury was held over the body, and their verdict was, that Shaw came to his death by three thrusts of a sword cane in the hands of Douglass, which terminated his life almost instantly.

Singular Effects of Fear.—The following facts are related by Mr. Young in the Edinburg Geographical Journal—A blackbird had been surprised in a cage by a cat. When it was relieved, it was found lying on its back. Its feathers fell off and were renewed, but the new ones were perfectly white.—A goldfinch happening to raise its feathers at a man who was drunk, he instantly tore the creature from its cage, and plucked off all its feathers. The poor animal survived the accident (the outrage we would rather say) and had his feathers replaced, but they were also white.

To these we would add the case of a gentleman who was in the Lunatic Asylum at Glasgow a few years ago, who had his intellect impaired, and his hair turned suddenly grey, by a paroxysm of fear.

Counterfeit $5 notes of the Trenton Banking Company, are in circulation.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

POETRY.

TIME.

Dark-dealing power, around thy way
The wrecks of human grandeur lay;
Oblivion's waters cold and black,
Roll onward in thy gloomy track,
And darkly hide from mortal ken
The traces where thy course hath been.

The proudest things that earth has known,
The gorgeous splendor of a throne,
The crest and kingly diadem—
Thy peerless arm hath scatter'd them;
And power that shook the world with dread,
Lies crush'd beneath thy mighty tread.

Successive years around thee flow,
Yet leave no traces on thy brow,
Revealing and destroying all,
As firmly now, thy footsteps fall,
As when at first thy course was given,
And thy dread limits mark'd by heaven.

Mysterious power! still deep and strong
Thy tide of years shall roll along;
The sun shall leave his home on high;
The moon and stars of heaven shall die;
But thou shalt be the last to fall,
The conqueror and the end of all.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW TO DETECT A ROGUE.

Not very far "down east" from Boston lived a man of "pretty considerable parts," whose business it was to "teach the young idea how to shoot"—and to sing Psalms on a Sabbath day. He was considered an uncommonly 'cute fellow, and possessed an excellent *System*, which was to push his pupils *forward* by a liberal application of birch *backward*. One day, it was a muster day, the boys applied to him for "leave to have no school;"—but he, having the morals and well-being of his pupils in view, put in his *veto*, which caused great excitement among the youngsters, which came near resulting in open rebellion—for boys generally prefer the march of soldiers to the march of intellect. There they sat, sucking their thumbs and bitterly wailing their hard lot; the troops began to muster—the drum rolled—and they heard the Orderly Sergeant give out the command in a thundering voice—"fall in fellers!" —"right dress!" It was too much to bear; one of the little fellows, seeing the master's back turned, slyly crept up to the stove and placed a lump of *Assafœtida* upon it. It soon began to melt—the gas ascended, and the boys began to groan and hold their noses.

"My gracious! what's that?" asked the enraged pedagogue—"which one of you's got garlic in your pockets?—Ho—ho—you've put it on the stove haint you? Dan Moneypenny,—did you do that, you rascal? Did you, Promise Gill? Nick Hindman! stop your laughing, you villain. Which of you has done this, tell me, you vagabonds?"

The boys all denied knowing any thing about it; and, as the stench now became too strong to bear, the master was compelled to dismiss the school, and let his vengeance sleep until the morrow.

The morrow came, and the boys were separately asked if they knew any thing of the foul indignity offered the olfactory nerves of the master? No, all were ignorant. "Well now," said the master, "you all appear to be mighty innocent—but I have a way of finding out the guilty one. You all on you see that 'ere stove, do ye? Well, it's got no fire in it now, and it's quite cold; you shall go one after the other and touch it, and it will not fail to burn the guilty one. I've tried it for years, I tell you. Promise Gill, shut up all the windows and make the room dark. Now, boys, when I say *advance*—do you go up each of you and touch the stove-pipe—the innocent need not be affeared."

He now walked lightly to the stove and besmeared the pipe with lamp-black, then returned to his seat, and gave the word. The boys did as they were commanded—but not one of them said he was burnt.

"Open the windows now, Promise Gill," exclaimed the master. "Now, boys, all on you hold up your hands.—Ha! Nick Hindman—you're the feller what put the stuff on the stove yesterday! You wouldn't touch it to-day—so you haint got your hands black.—The rest on the boys may go home—Nick, you stay here, I've gotten a little account to settle with you.

Baltimore Minerva.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF OLD STOCK.

A pedlar of tin ware, who had been travelling from plantation to plantation with his cargo of 'notions,' found but a limited sale for his lanterns, an article of which he had a large stock. In despair of getting rid of them, he offered them at what he called, "a very reduced price," yet, he found purchasers as scarce as clover in the sand hills. At length a tavern-keeper directed him to a farmer, who, he said, was very much [illegible] of this article. To the house of this ready customer went Jonathan, determined to get his trouble's worth out of him. The first person he met was the overseer, who was lounging by the side of the road. 'You don't want to buy a lantern, do you?' asked Jonathan. 'Yes though, I reckon I do,' returned the overseer—'how much do you ask for one?' 'Only thirty-seven and a half cents.' 'Well spose you gin me one.' The pedlar accordingly gave him a lantern, and receiving his money proceeded onwards.

'You don't want to buy a first rate lantern, do you?' said he to the overseer's wife, a washing clothes at the spring.—'Yes,' was the reply, 'Mr. B——— has been wanting one this long while.' Jonathan accordingly served her out one at the same price he had bargained with her husband for. As he went, before he reached the farm house, he met the son of the planter—'You don't want to buy no lanterns, do you?' 'I don't want one myself,' replied the young man, 'but I'll take one for father, who has been after one this long while.' Jonathan accordingly pocketed another thirty-seven and a half cents, and became one lantern lighter.

He now advanced boldly up to the house, and meeting the old lady at the door, immediately put the question to her—'You don't want to buy no first rate lanterns, do you?' 'Indeed but I do,' said the old lady, 'my husband has been wanting one these six months past—and I'm glad you've come.' Jonathan accordingly deposited a lantern with her, and received in return another thirty-seven and a half cents.

He now departed, almost satisfied with the *speck* he had made. At some distance from the house, in a field by the side of the road, he espied the old gentleman himself, and hailed him with the old question, 'You don't want to buy no first rate lanterns, do you?'—'How much do you ask a piece?' inquired the planter. 'Fifty cents,' replied the tin-pedlar; 'and I guess that's cheap enough, considerin' they've come all the way from Connecticut.' 'Well, I'll take one'—said the old gentleman, putting his hand in his pocket.—'Had'nt you better take half a dozen?' asked Jonathan, 'there's no knowing when a tin-merchant may pass this way again. If you'll take a half dozen, I'll let you have them for thirty-seven and a half cents a piece.' The planter took him to his word—and the pedlar took at his route after having disposed of ten lanterns.—*Baltimore Minerva.*

An Indignity.—A medical man who had just returned from setting the broken leg of an Arab, gave the following anecdote:—'The patient,' said the Doctor, 'complained more of the accident which had befallen him than I thought becoming one of the tribe.—This I remarked to him, and his answer was truly amusing. 'Do not think, Doctor, I should have uttered one word of complaint if my own high bred colt, in a playful kick, had broke both my legs; but to have a bone broken by a brute of a jackass, is too bad, and I will complain.'

Royalty.—The king of England, (says the Village Record,) amuses himself and the public by levees and attending the theatres. He was at Drury Lane a short time since with his loving spouse, where they were welcomed with bursts of applause. During the performance, their majesties were refreshed with some coffee as they sat in the royal box. The queen, in the spirit of love and affection, humbly condescended to put cream and sugar in his majesty's coffee! The audience went into hysterics at the sight, and roared forth a burst of deafening applause and admiration. There is something so sublime, so like magic, in the circumstance of the fingers of royalty coming in contact with a cream jug and sugar-tongs, that John Bull was in ecstasies. We vulgar republicans can but faintly imagine the sublimity of such a scene!

POLISH HEROES.

Rodonski, one of the richest proprietors in the Duchy of Posen, had enlisted as a cannonier in a brigade of artillery. In the heat of the late glorious action he was dangerously wounded. The commanding officer, seeing him fall, ordered him to be carried out of the ranks, but the brave soldier, perceiving the momentary inaction of the artillery, roused up, bleeding from head to foot, and pointing to the cannon, "Friends," cried he, "to the work, I am not dead." Rodonski has received from the generalissimo the military cross.

The other fact is of a different nature, but not less interesting. Just at the awful moment when the memorable battle of Grochow was about to commence, Ziol Kowskia, chaplain to the 5th Regiment of horse, rushed forward in front of the Polish troops, and holding a crucifix in his hand, addressed to the soldiers a short but eloquent exhortation. He called upon them in the name of their God, and of their country, and by every tie dear to a Polish heart, to persevere that day in the career they had so nobly commenced.—Ziol Kowskia remained the whole day on the field of battle, mixed in the hottest part of the engagement, and was repeatedly seen, even under the tremendous fire of the enemy, occupied in animating the combatants, in healing the wounded, or in receiving the last breath of the dying soldier.

Replenish the Earth.—The last North Star informs us that the wife of James Buckminster, of Franconia, N. H. and formerly of Walden in this state, has had NINE children at *three* births—three at the first, two at the next and *four* at the last—all boys and doing well!!—They are named Abraham, Isaac and Jacob; Elisha, Elihu and Enoch, Noah, Samuel and Elijah.

He who gives himself airs of importance, exhibits the credentials of impotence.

NOTICE.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE
Temperance Society
Of Gettysburg and its vicinity, will be held at the Court-house, on *Saturday the 11th of June next.* The Citizens are respectfully invited to attend.

S. R. RUSSELL, *Sec'y.*

May 31. 2t

M. C. CLARKSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED
A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE,
comprising almost every article in his line, from a *Mouse-trap* to an *Anvil.*
HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF
CEDAR WARE,
BASKETS,
Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &
LIGHTNING RODS,
With Brass Points.

Gettysburg, May 31. tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY
DANIEL COMFORT,
A very Choice Assortment of
Domestic & Foreign DRY GOODS.
—ALSO—
50 BARRELS of FRESH SHAD,
HERRING & MACKAREL.

Gettysburg, May 31. 3t

LOOK OUT!

I DO respectfully inform the Public generally, that I have just received
A FRESH SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE
GOODS,
which I offer on pleasing terms for Cash and Country Produce. ☞My Stock consists of
British Dry Goods, Domestics, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Shoes, &c.
I have also on hand, a fine supply of
LUMBER.

THOMAS J. COOPER.

Gettysburg, May 24. 3t

NO FICTION!

DANNER & ZIEGLER,
HAVE just returned from the Cities with the most
☞SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
that has ever been brought to this place, comprising every article of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, China, Glass and Queensware,
Leghorn Flats, and with extra crown Bolivars, Dunstable, Straw and Gimp Bonnets, & Navarinos,
Sugar, Coffee & Molasses,
LOWER than they can possibly be sold by any other house, (*i. e.*) making a fair profit on the same;
Straw & Palm-leaf Hats,
FOR GENTLEMEN.
☞They are determined to sell Goods LOWER than they have ever been offered by any House in this place, let others do as they please: therefore, they invite the Public to "LOOK" and then "LEAP" into the Store of DANNER & ZIEGLER, where they may rest assured of having good ground to leap upon, and of saving "three-pence"—which is no trifle.

Gettysburg, April 26. tf

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and
Entirely New Stock of GOODS,
which he is now opening at the house of the late John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased, situate on the south-west corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS & GLASSWARE,
Looking-Glasses, & LIQUORS.
(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)

A personal appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods, and Elegant Assortment, will be an inducement for them to purchase.—"*Look before you leap!*"

The Public's humble servant,
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 19. tf

FOR RENT,

A comfortable 2 story Dwelling-House,
LATE the residence of the subscriber, in the north-west corner of the Public Square. For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber.

EPHRAIM MARTIN.

Gettysburg, May 10. tf

BOOT & SHOE-MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the Shop, in West York-street, lately occupied by Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, and that he is prepared to manufacture
Boots & Shoes
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
in a neat, workmanlike manner; and that he will constantly keep on hand, a supply of READY MADE WORK, which he will warrant to be as good & cheap as can be had in any other Shop in the place.

☞As he is a complete hand for making *LADIES' SHOES*, and just from the City of Baltimore, he will ensure such work done in the most fashionable and durable manner.

DAVID SOMERS.

Gettysburg, April 5. 2m

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS TAKEN THAT WELL KNOWN
Tavern Stand,
formerly occupied by Geo. Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, 5 miles from Gettysburg, and 24 from York.

Having provided himself with every accommodation for Travellers, Waggoners, and Drovers, he invites those who travel that way, to give him a call, and judge whether his entertainment and charges do not justify the invitation.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

April 26. tf

N. B. Persons indebted to me, are requested to call on M. M'CLEAN, Esq. in whose hands I have placed my books, and make *immediate* settlement. R. T.

EAGLE HOTEL.

PHILIP HEAGY,
RESPECTFULLY informs his old Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he has taken that WELL KNOWN TAVERN STAND,
THE EAGLE HOTEL,
situate on the corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, formerly occupied by B. GILBERT, Esq. The house is large and convenient. His Bar is well stocked with the best of Liquors; and his Table will always be furnished with the best the Market can afford. The Stabling is good and roomy, and attended by an attentive Hostler. ☞Travellers and others are assured, that he will use every exertion in his power to render both Man and Horse comfortable.

Gettysburg, April 12. tf

MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have taken the well-known Establishment on Middle-creek, owned by the Rev. D. Pfoutz, where they will, with promptness,
Card Wool into Rolls,
OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO
Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets, and Flannels,
at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 10th of May, at the following places, viz:

Henry Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban township; C. Barnitz's Store, in Millers-Town; Mr. Gardner's, at Mack's Mill; Mr. Lambert's, at Delaplane's Tavern, near Taneytown; Eline's Store, near Noll's Mill; Captain Sluss's; Crapster's Tavern, in Taneytown; Michael Reever's, at Null's Mill; George Wilt's, at Sell's Mill; Corell's Tavern, at the Monocacy Bridge; Baugher's Store, in Emmittsburg; Black's Mill, on Rock-creek; Harbaugh's Tavern, near Gettysburg; Ash's Tavern, and Danner's & Ziegler's Store, in Gettysburg, where they will attend once in every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions to their Wool and Stuffs, to prevent mistakes.

☞Price of Carding and Manufacturing, as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR,
LEVI GRIBBLE.

April 19. 6t

FOR SALE.

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,
A House & Lot,
In North Baltimore-street, occupied at present by Mrs. Dill. For terms, &c. apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN GILBERT.

Gettysburg, April 12. tf

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAIL-ROAD.

Notice to Road-makers and Bridge-builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this place from the 1st to the 10th of June next, for the graduation of that part of the Rail Road commencing at a point about two miles east of Ridgeville, and extending to Mr. Ijam's Mills on Rush Creek, near New-Market, embracing a distance of ten miles; and also for the necessary masonry thereon.

Between those days the subscriber will furnish those who may be disposed to contract with such information as they may desire respecting the work. Proposers are earnestly invited to examine carefully the ground to be graduated and the quarries to be used, so that they may bid understandingly.—Proper attention to this invitation may prevent much difficulty, if not loss, in the execution of the work. Ardent spirits must be excluded from the road. This line will be divided into convenient sections. The country is as healthy, perhaps, as any part of the United States. Recommendations for temperance, integrity and capability, will be expected to accompany each proposal.

By order of the President and Directors,
CASPER W. WEVER,
Supdt. Gradn. & Masonry.

Frederick, May 24. 3t

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE FARM, formerly the Property of Col. RICHARD BROWN, situate in Straban township, Adams county, on the Conowago creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The Tract contains
380 ACRES,
more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which are a two story
Brick HOUSE,
BANK BARN, &c.

The Property will be shewn by the Tenant, on the premises. ☞For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. M'PHERSON, Gettysburg.

March 15. tf

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the *Gettysburg & Black's Tavern Turnpike Company*, will take notice, that an Election will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 21st day of June next*, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, One Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year. By order,

DAVID WILLS, Sec'y.

May 24. 4t
(Franklin Repository.)

J. B. DANNER,

Still continues the
SILVER PLATING,
In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

SHOEMAKERS,

GALL AT
CLARKSON'S,
And see a very handsome and large Assortment of the Newest Fashioned
LASTS,
JUST RECEIVED.

Nov. 20. tf

GARLEGANT'S
Balsam of Health.

THE subscriber has just received from the proprietor, John S. Miller, Frederick, Md. a supply of Garlegant's celebrated Balsam of Health, a remedy extensively used in many parts of Europe and the United States, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, and many other diseases which proceed from a morbid condition of the stomach. It is also highly recommended in COLIC, NERVOUS TREMORS, LOW SPIRITS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, and is a sovereign remedy for WORMS, &c. It is neatly put up in square half pint bottles, accompanied with extensive directions for its use. It is constantly for sale at One Dollar per bottle, by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 31. 12t

The following is among many certificates of cure performed by this medicine:

Dear Sir—I lately used your Balsam of Health. For two years I had a constant and fixed pain in my side, and frequently subject to costiveness accompanied with fever, more or less. I accordingly bought a bottle of your Balsam, of your agent in Hagerstown, and found it relieved me very much, and I procured the 2d bottle, which cured me perfectly; and since then I enjoy perfect health again; and I do recommend the said Balsam to those that are afflicted in the same way.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES FLAMING,
Near Leitersburg, Washington co. Md.